

CA1
CI11
-62C22


GOVT

CA1 CI 11
-62C22



**CELEBRATING
DOMINION
DAY**

She



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2022 with funding from
University of Toronto

<https://archive.org/details/31761115509770>

CAT C1 11
- 62C22

CELEBRATING DOMINION DAY

Looking Towards the Centennial	3
A Birthday Celebration	8
The First of July, 1867	15
A Glance Back at the Fathers of Confederation	20
A Country Grows Up	27
Things Canadians Share in Common	32
Parliament Buildings—Symbol of Canada	39
Films for Dominion Day	46

*Photo on page 4 by UP International,
all others by National Film Board*

Canadian Citizenship Branch
Department of Citizenship and Immigration
Ottawa

Foreword

The purpose of this booklet is to provide informative material on the significance of Dominion Day as well as program suggestions that may assist community leaders in developing appropriate celebrations for Canada's national day. The observance of the first Dominion Day is outlined in some detail and consideration is also given to events that mark the political evolution of the Canadian nation. A brief view is presented of some of the key figures among the Fathers of Confederation, while some thoughts are also expressed on the many things that we all share as Canadians. With the approach of the Centennial in 1967, Dominion Day takes on added meaning.

It is hoped that this booklet will provide both stimulus and practical assistance to leaders charged with planning a program for Dominion Day.



Looking Towards the Centennial

As Canadians make plans to celebrate Dominion Day this year, many will turn their thoughts towards 1967 when Canada observes its hundredth birthday as a nation. To mark this great milestone in our history, most people agree that parades, pageants and general festivities, while an important part of the occasion, are not sufficient in themselves. The feeling is widespread that projects of lasting benefit should be undertaken which will show ourselves and the world that we plan for a great future. While much has been achieved in the past hundred years, much remains to be done.

A number of projects have already been announced. Numerous suggestions have been made. But many communities are still searching for the best way of celebrating Centennial Year.

It may be of help to these communities to look briefly at the planning that has already been done and at the forms of observance that have been proposed at both the national and local levels. It may also be useful to ask ourselves what Centennial Year means to us and how we can give it real significance for ourselves and for future generations of Canadians.

Significance of the Centennial

Centennial Year is a focal point in the history of our country—a time for looking back into the past and forward into the years ahead. It is a time for rejoicing at past achievements but also a time for attempting new projects and adding something lasting and significant to Canada.

Canadians may be proud of what they have accomplished during the three hundred and more years of their history. The



The Governor General, His Excellency Major-General Georges P. Vanier, with Mrs. Vanier and Professor Frank MacKinnon of Charlottetown, view the prize-winning model of the Fathers of Confederation Memorial Building to be erected in Charlottetown.

wilderness has been conquered and Canada has grown into a nation which has won respect and achieved a distinctive character on the world stage. But the future will demand further efforts if Canada is to realize its full potentialities.

Slum clearance might be placed high on the list. There are theatres, concert halls and museums to be built, artistic activity of every kind to be encouraged and cities to be made more beautiful. Ways need to be found too for increasing understanding among all Canadians.

Centennial Year offers a wonderful opportunity for local communities to carry out creative projects of this kind which will be of permanent significance to Canada. A good deal of time and thought will need to go into the planning. Many communities may want to decide on a project as soon as possible.

With these thoughts in mind, let us see what has already been done in preparing for the event.

National Committees

The organization as announced by the federal government to plan for the centennial will have two main divisions. The first will be the National Centennial Administration consisting of a commissioner, a deputy commissioner and not more than eight directors. Its objects will be "to promote interest in, and to plan and implement programs and projects relating to the centennial of Confederation in Canada in order that the centennial may be observed throughout Canada in a manner in keeping with its national and historical significance."

The second division will be the National Conference on Canada's Centennial. This will not be an administrative body but a forum where the centennial can be viewed and discussed as a whole by governmental and non-governmental representatives. The Conference is to be a sixty-one member body headed by a cabinet minister. At least two representatives from each province will be included among the members who are to be chosen from every major segment of Canadian life.

In anticipation of the creation of these two bodies much preliminary work has already been done by government and other agencies.

Co-operating with the government organization is the Canadian Centenary Council, a national non-governmental body whose membership comprises a large number of voluntary organizations from coast to coast. Its purposes are to stimulate public interest in the centennial observances and to provide an information and planning service, particularly for local committees. The Council developed from a belief that early and effective planning for the celebrations would result in wide participation by Canadians.

A film entitled *The Quality of a Nation* has been produced recently, under the auspices of the Centenary Council, to encourage the promotion of centennial projects on the part of local community groups and organizations. Details about the film may be found on page 48.

Projects Announced

Announcement has already been made by the federal government that it will purchase land and buildings on Sussex Drive in Ottawa in order to re-create an historical section of the capital as it was at the time of Confederation. This section which has been described as "a mile of living history" includes some of the oldest houses in Ottawa as well as the residences of the Prime Minister and the Governor General.

Another very imaginative project which will soon be under way is the Fathers of Confederation Memorial Building in the old town square of Charlottetown. It will incorporate the 115-year-old Provincial Building where the Fathers of Confederation met in 1864. The group of buildings will include a cultural centre—a theatre, art gallery, museum and library. The winner of the architectural competition was announced in January 1962 and it is hoped that the project will be completed by the summer of 1964, one hundred years after the conference which led to Confederation. The committee which was formed to bring about this project included business and professional men from all parts of the country. Financial assistance will be given by most provinces and the federal government.

Projects Suggested

With a view to developing better understanding among Canadians in all parts of the country, it has been suggested that

a nation-wide co-operative travel scheme for young people be initiated prior to the Centennial Year. This would enable several thousand persons to visit other parts of the country between now and 1967. It is believed that the results of such a scheme would be that participants would return to their homes broadened in outlook, enriched in mind and with a greatly increased knowledge and understanding of Canada and its people.

Another project suggested is that a national train be set up to travel from coast to coast carrying Canadian historical documents, pictures of important events in our past and other objects which would bring our history alive for many people. Among other suggestions of a national character are the establishment in Ottawa of a national centre for the performing arts, a museum of Canadian history and a national museum of science and technology.

Many people have urged that historical sites be preserved and developed both in large centres and in small communities. Market squares, old houses and other buildings might be renovated with a view to evoking the past and enhancing the local flavour of the community. On the same theme, many communities are investigating the possibility of establishing local historical museums which will preserve, for future generations, elements in community life which are fast disappearing. Others are planning to have their local history written by a member of the community.

Many suggestions have to do with making our cities, towns and villages more beautiful and pleasant places to live in. New houses replacing slums, parks, bridges, civic centres, auditoriums, concert halls, theatres and libraries have all been mentioned. It has been suggested that creative activity of all kinds be encouraged. Festivals of the arts, the commissioning of painting, sculpture and musical works and the endowment of scholarships are all ways of celebrating Centennial Year which will give it lasting significance for the community.

In the meantime every Dominion Day will serve as a reminder of the centennial to come and as a preparation for the culminating event.



A Birthday Celebration

Program Suggestions for Dominion Day

How does one celebrate the birthday of a nation?

According to a Canadian Press report in July, 1961, "Big guns roared a proud salute to Canada on its 94th birthday Saturday, and thousands flocked to dances, parades, races and resorts to make the Dominion Day party a success." The description is typical of July the First festivities.

As suggested in the preceding chapter, it is expected that more and more cities, towns and villages will be anticipating centennial celebrations and may be thinking of Dominion Day in the intervening years as a preparation for the big event.

Some ideas for First of July celebrations are offered below. They are not intended to be exhaustive, nor are they filled out in detail. If they inspire municipal councils or other bodies to start planning now for their community observances, these suggestions will have served their purpose. The practical details can safely be left in the hands of the planners.

COMMUNITY OBSERVANCES

Decorations

Whatever form or variety the observances take for Dominion Day, it should be emphasized that the occasion is Canada's birthday. July the First is not just another holiday, it is *the* national fête of the year. Decorations of a patriotic nature are therefore in order and can do a great deal to add a festive air to a town.

But decorations do not just happen, any more than a program does. They must be planned for in advance by the owners

of homes and businesses as well as by municipal authorities. An advance publicity campaign may be necessary to get people thinking and planning. An alert Decorations Committee may offer suggestions for home decoration, may provide kits of flags and bunting suitable for home use, and may offer prizes for the best decorated house, apartment building and place of business. Street decorations, carefully planned and harmoniously arranged, can be very attractive and gay.

Historic Floats and Pageants

Everyone loves a parade, and historic or patriotic floats might well form part of the Dominion Day parade. Floats might depict the provinces of Canada, the peoples of Canada, historic episodes of Canada's past, the origin of the town, the development of important industries or of transportation. Many other ideas will come to mind.

A community program for afternoon or evening might be focused on a pageant re-enacting some dramatic events of history. A pageant requires careful planning and many rehearsals

Pipe bands are popular in Dominion Day parades



if the performance is to be smooth and effective. Very few good pageants are available on the market, so it may be necessary to ask someone in the community who has imagination and a sense of history to write one.

Sports Events

Sports events are favourites in some communities on Dominion Day. They may take the form of athletic meets or, if water is nearby, a regatta. Excitement runs high as the crowd gathers and the contests take place.

It is desirable that the sports events do not stand alone but rather, form an integral part of the Dominion Day program. Decorations on the field and advance publicity referring to the "Dominion Day Sports" will help to establish the connection in people's minds.

Music and Dancing

Music forms an essential part of any celebration. The town band, military bands and school bands (if any) can rehearse suitable marching numbers for the parade, and other special numbers for a community concert. If one of the band members is also a composer, what better time to introduce his new piece to a receptive audience?

Community singing is always popular and would make a very agreeable form of audience participation at a community concert, which, by the way, may be held in the open air or in a tent. Like any other part of the program, community singing should not be left to chance. The best song leader in the community and a good accompanist should be asked well in advance of the day, to be responsible for the singing. Song sheets should be prepared in plenty so that everyone can have a copy.

Selecting the songs takes time but is very important. Most of the songs should be familiar ones and since the occasion is Dominion Day, they should be sentimental or patriotic favourites, rather than the latest hits of the day. Folk songs may be included as well as a few unfamiliar songs. A good song leader can easily teach an audience a song and the audience responds with enthusiasm if the melody and words are catchy.

Groups of singers or instrumental musicians from other places might be invited to perform as a special visitors' feature. This is an occasion too when English-speaking people will delight in learning some French-Canadian songs and vice versa.

A community square dance would also be most appropriate especially in smaller places where most people know each other. Dancing might take place on the street or the town square. Folk dancing performed by representative groups in the community would also be appropriate either as part of the concert or as a special feature of the public dance.

A grand finale of fireworks may bring the day of celebration to a close.

For Variety

The foregoing are only a few suggestions for the Dominion Day program. There are many ways of adding variety and interest. One or two well-chosen films, for instance, may round out the community concert. A list of films of special Canadian significance will be found on pages 46-50 of this booklet.

If the community is preparing a historic museum or park as part of its contribution to the centennial observances, the official opening day may be timed for some First of July before 1967.

Exhibitions of early furniture, farm implements of pioneer days, arts and crafts, may be arranged even before the official opening of a museum.

Picnics have always been a popular feature on Dominion Day, but they need not cancel out participation in the community celebration. Arrangements can be made for families or groups to have their picnics in the parks or on the beach before or after some of the special events.

Plan Now

The need for early planning can hardly be over-emphasized. All the events suggested in the preceding paragraphs require weeks, even months, of preparation.

First and foremost is the setting up of committees. Here we might turn to Winnipeg for an example.

Winnipeg has a standing committee called the Canada Centennial Committee of Greater Winnipeg. This is the over-all com-

mittee that plans each First of July celebration as one of a succession of events leading to the centennial celebration. It is representative of the leading civic and community bodies. Several sub-committees are responsible for various aspects of the planning: Finance, Publicity, Decorations, Aquatic, Churches, Schools.

It may also be advisable to have a Program Committee, to relieve the burden of the main committee. The Program Committee would in turn, make certain members or sub-committees responsible for the leading events such as parade, sports events, pageant, concert, fireworks.

The Publicity Committee will enlist the co-operation of press, radio and television in order to build up increasing public interest as the plans proceed. Special programs may be presented on Dominion Day by the local radio and television stations. These may be at an appropriate hour so as to supplement rather than conflict with, the community observance.

AT SUMMER RESORTS

The First of July ushers in the holiday period when people go off to their cottage or a summer hotel. How can these people celebrate Canada's birthday?

Proximity to the water suggests ideal forms of observance. Canada's history—exploration, trade, transportation—has been connected from the beginning with the waterways. The latest immense stride—the St. Lawrence Seaway—is but another link in the chain of our waterway development.

A program of water events would therefore be most appropriate for the observance of Dominion Day at a summer place. Canoe racing, sailing, and swimming competitions would be certain to invite enthusiastic participation. As with sports events in other communities, it should be clearly understood that the aquatic program is part of the Dominion Day celebration. Decorations on cottages, boathouses, yacht clubs and even on boats, will go a long way towards reminding people of the real significance of the day.

Most harbours or resorts in Canada have some particular historic significance of their own—the discovery by an early ex-



Feux-Follets dancers in Îles-aux-Coudres costume

plorer, the first settlers to arrive by boat, early fur-trading days—such episodes could be dramatized and performed as a special feature. Groups may explore the water routes and portages followed by the *voyageurs*.

Community singing, dancing, a showing of films—these can be just as effective and perhaps more so, in a summer colony as in the cities and towns “back home”. And finally, fireworks over the water!

The celebration will probably have to be of a more improvised nature at resorts than elsewhere, but if it is a success, committees formed of those who return every year, may start working immediately on plans for the next First of July.

THE SCHOOLS

What can the schools do to prepare for Dominion Day?

Although they are closed by the first of July, the schools can make an important contribution to the observance—a con-

tribution of especial value that has too often been overlooked in the past. They can instil, in the minds of the young, a pride in the history and traditions of our country.

It is not suggested that the schools embark on a program of flag-waving patriotism. What is needed is an honest understanding and appreciation of how Canada evolved from colonial status to nationhood and of the truly thrilling accomplishments of our forefathers. How many children today understand the historic significance of the First of July?

In addition to the formal instruction of the classroom, the schools could impart the sense of tradition, of the special occasion that Dominion Day is, by co-operating with local committees in preparing for the celebration.

Schoolchildren love to act—let them prepare a pageant. The pageant could be a re-enactment of some historic episode, of some adventure experienced by an explorer, or incidents in the life of a national hero. Children love to sing—let them practise choruses for the community concert. The songs chosen may be folk songs or popular airs that have some significance for Canadians. Children also love to dance—so why not teach them to perform some typical early Canadian dances, in pioneer costume? If there is a school band, the children will delight in practising some special Canadian numbers for the Dominion Day parade, or the evening band concert.

Some parents may object that since the holidays start on July the First, they must take the children off to the cottage. The fact remains that in every community a large proportion of the people are still around on Dominion Day.

The children who go away will not be able to participate on the big day but they can at least help in the planning and they may take part in the rehearsals even though it will not be possible for them to take leading roles. Inspired by the ideas they have picked up in school, the children at cottages and hotels may even put on a performance for the summer community.

And, as with all special days of childhood, the gaiety of these occasions, the performances in which they participated on Dominion Day, will form part of their treasured memories. They will, in fact, become the traditions of tomorrow.



The First of July, 1867 *

"On the 1st July, as you know", he [Macdonald] wrote Denis Godley, Monck's secretary, "Confederation will be a fixed fact and we think it well that some ceremony should be used in inaugurating the new system." It was decided to make the day a general holiday. . . .

The first of July belonged, by natural right, to the little group of the richest days of the year; and in 1867 no accident occurred to rob it of its birthright. On the previous night certain Canadians, watching the sky anxiously, had been disturbed by the appearance of a few ominous clouds; but by the morning these threats had vanished completely. All through the federation, the day dawned fair and warm, with a clear, cobalt-blue sky, and a little breeze that took the hottest edge off the bright sun. Everybody noticed the beauty of the day; everybody observed how auspicious was its splendour. "On aimera à se rappeler", declared the editor of the *Journal des Trois-Rivières*, "quand la Confédération aura subi l'épreuve du temps, combien a été beau le jour de son inauguration."

The day began long before Macdonald was up; in Ottawa it probably began even before he had gone to bed. Just after midnight struck, a long salute of 101 guns was fired, while all the church bells pealed, and a huge bonfire was kindled. Then, presumably, the people of Ottawa went to bed; but neither they nor Her Majesty's loyal subjects in other parts of the new Dominion were permitted to enjoy too long a rest on that short summer night. Early in the morning, when the sky was hardly yet paling

* Taken from *John A. Macdonald—the Young Politician*, by Donald Creighton, by permission of The Macmillan Company of Canada, Limited.

with the approach of sunrise, the royal salutes began. At Saint John, New Brunswick, the twenty-one guns in "honour of this greatest of all modern marriages" were fired off at four o'clock. At six, they sounded out from Fort Henry, just across the river from Kingston. And at eight, when it was now full day, the Volunteer Artillery of Halifax discharged a long salvo from the Grand Parade, which came back, as if in booming echoes, from the guns of the naval brigade on the Dartmouth side of the harbour. The bells were ringing also, in town halls, and clock towers, and church steeples. High Mass was sung in the cathedral at Three Rivers at seven o'clock in the morning; and all over the country, people dressed in their Sunday best were walking soberly along the streets to pray, in early church services, for the welfare of the Dominion.

By nine o'clock, the sun was already high. The air was warm; the sky's benignant promise was unqualified. People thronged the streets of their own cities and towns, or crowded into excursion trains and steamers to join in the celebrations of their neighbours. The steamer *America* brought nearly 300 visitors across the lake from St. Catharines to swell the crowds in Toronto. And down in the Eastern Townships, the little villages of Missisquoi-Philipsburg, Bedford, Dunham, and Frelighsburg—arranged a common celebration to which people flocked from all over the county. All the shops were shut; the streets were bright with flags and bunting. "Bientôt", wrote one correspondent of a French-Canadian town, "St. Jean disparut dans les drapeaux et les pavillons." Down in the Maritime Provinces, where the anti-Confederates watched the bright day with sullen disapproval, a few shops stayed ostentatiously open; a few doors were hung with bunches of funereal black crepe; and in Saint John, New Brunswick, a certain doctor defiantly flew his flag at half-mast until a party of volunteers happened to come along, offered politely to assist him in raising it, and, on receiving a furious refusal, raised it anyway and went on their way rejoicing. But there were few enough such incidents; and everywhere it was a good-humoured crowd that pressed along, on foot and in carriages, under the banners, and triumphal arches and the great inscriptions and transparencies which in English and

French, offered "success to the Confederacy" and "Bienvenue à la nouvelle puissance".

It was mid-morning—nearly eleven o'clock. The crowds were thicker now, and they pushed their way along more purposefully, as if towards an important objective. The day marked the greatest state occasion in the history of British North America, and now its solemn, official climax was at hand. The Grand Parade at Halifax, Barrack Square at Saint John, Queen's Park at Toronto, and Victoria Square and the Place d'Armes in Montreal were rapidly filling up with waiting citizens. And all over the country, in scores of market squares, parks and parade grounds, the little officials of Canada, the mayors, and town clerks, and reeves, and wardens, were about to read the Queen's proclamation, bringing the new federation into official existence. In Kingston, the mayor and committee stood on a great scaffolding which workmen had been busily erecting in the market square since early morning. The town clerk of Sarnia carried the proclamation honourably in a carriage, while the Sarnia band and the volunteers paraded proudly in front, and behind came another carriage and four, with four young girls, all in white, representing the four provinces of the new Dominion. At the parade ground in Montreal, the troops, regulars and militia, formed the three sides of a great square. Sir John Michel, the Commander of the Forces, waited with his officers in its centre; and then the Mayor and the Recorder, bearing the proclamation, arrived resplendently in a fine carriage drawn by six white horses. The proclamation was read; the bands crashed into "God Save the Queen"; there were cheers for the Queen and the new Dominion. Then the Volunteer Field Battery began another royal salute; down on the river the guns of the *Wolverine* boomed their response. And, at every seventh explosion, the *feu de joie* "cracked deafeningly along, up and down the lines, from the new breech-loaders". . . .

* * * *

In Ottawa, the last of the troops marched down Parliament Hill and away, and the crowd, in search of its midday meal, began slowly to disperse. The square, with the fountain playing in the middle, was nearly empty. But Monck, Macdonald, and the other

ministers, after only a brief interval, returned to the Privy Council chamber to complete the list of essential actions, without which government in Canada and its provinces could not have functioned at all. . . .

In the meantime, most of the population of Canada had gone on holiday. The parades were over; the proclamation had been read; everything official—civil or military—was finished. And the people had packed up, left their houses, and gone off to sports, games and picnics. At Three Rivers, a large crowd of spectators watched the Union Club and the Canadian Club play *une partie de cricket*. There were games in the cricket grounds at Kingston, while the band of the Royal Canadian Rifles played faithfully on during the long afternoon; and out on the waters of the bay the competing sailboats moved gracefully along the course round Garden Island and back. The citizens of Barrie turned out to Kempenfelt Bay to watch the sailing and sculling races, and to amuse themselves at the comic efforts of successive competitors to walk the greasy pole which extended thirty feet beyond the railway wharf, with a small flag fluttering at its end. At Dunnville, down in the Niagara peninsula, a new race-course had just been laid out. People came from all around “to witness the birthday of the course as well as that of the nation”; and while “the Dunnville and Wellandport brass bands discoursed sweet music to the multitude”, the spectators watched the exciting harness race between Black Bess and Jenny Lind.

In dozens of small villages, where there were no bands or race-courses, and where there could be no water sports, the farmers and their wives and children thronged out early in the afternoon to the local fair grounds or picnic places. Sometimes this common occupied a piece of high ground just outside the village, where a great grove of maple trees gave a pleasant shelter from the heat; and sometimes it lay a mile or two away—a broad, flat stretch of meadowland, through which a shallow river ran. The waggons and buggies stood together in a row; the unharnessed horses were tethered in the shade of a group of tall elm trees; and out in the sunshine the young people and the children played their games and ran off their sports. For an hour or two the small boys who were later to drive the Canadian Pacific Railway

across their country and who were to found the first homesteads in the remote prairies, jumped across bars and ran races. The long shadows were creeping rapidly across the turf when they all sat down to a substantial supper at the trestle tables underneath the trees. Afterwards they gossiped and chattered idly in the still calm evening. Then it grew slowly darker, and the children became sleepy; and they drove home over the dusty summer roads.

By nine o'clock, the public buildings and many large houses were illuminated all across Canada. And in Toronto the Queen's Park and the grounds of the private houses surrounding it were transformed by hundreds of Chinese lanterns hung through the trees. When the true darkness had at last fallen, the firework displays began; and simultaneously throughout the four provinces, the night was assaulted by minute explosions of coloured light, as the roman candles popped away, and the rockets raced up into the sky. In the cities and large towns, the spectacle always concluded with elaborate set pieces. The Montrealers arranged an intricate design with emblems representing the three uniting provinces—a beaver for Canada, a mayflower for Nova Scotia, and a pine for New Brunswick. At Toronto the words "God Save the Queen" were surrounded by a twined wreath of roses, thistles, shamrocks, and fleurs-de-lis; and at Hamilton, while the last set pieces were blazing, four huge bonfires were kindled on the crest of the mountain. In Ottawa, long before this, Monck and Macdonald and the other ministers had quitted the Privy Council chamber; and Parliament Hill was crowded once again with people who had come to watch the last spectacle of the day. The parliament buildings were illuminated. They stood out boldly against the sky; and far behind them, hidden in darkness, were the ridges of the Laurentians, stretching away, mile after mile, towards the north-west.

DID YOU KNOW THAT

The first farmer in Canada, and actually the first settler, was Louis Hébert, an apothecary, who first attempted farming at Port Royal, Acadia, around 1606 ? Later he settled in Quebec with his family and received a grant of land in 1623.



A Glance Back at the Fathers of Confederation

Although the phrase "Fathers of Confederation" suggests rather hoary individuals, ripe with wisdom and burdened with years, they were, on the whole, surprisingly young to be the architects of a nation. Over half of the thirty-three delegates to the Quebec Conference of 1864 were in their forties, four were in their thirties, and the average age of the whole group was forty-six.

Eight of the Fathers are singled out here as pre-eminent for the contribution they made to the planning and foundation building of the Canadian nation.

Sir John A. Macdonald

It is generally agreed that Sir John A. Macdonald was the chief of the Confederation Fathers. Not only was vision required to see how the British North American colonies could be brought together under one parliament, but great tact and diplomacy were necessary especially at the Charlottetown and Quebec Conferences in 1864, and again in London in 1866.

He "above all the Fathers of Confederation had the supreme gift of leadership," says George W. Brown, in *Building the Canadian Nation*.^{*} "Only Macdonald with his infinite tact, his amusing stories, and his tireless patience could have guided discussion and brought agreement among men of such varied views." In his imagination Macdonald also looked beyond Confederation to a time when Canada would no longer be "a merely dependent colony" but "England will have in us a friendly nation."

Macdonald had been an immigrant child. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland in 1815, and was brought to Canada by his

^{*} J. M. Dent & Sons, Toronto, 1942.



*At the Charlottetown Conference, Macdonald
seated centre, Cartier at his right, hat in hand*

parents in 1820. His family settled at Kingston, Ontario and that is where young John went to school. Later he studied law and was called to the bar of Upper Canada in 1836. In 1844, he was elected to represent Kingston in the Legislative Assembly of the united Province of Canada. This was the beginning of Macdonald's long political career.

Previous to Confederation, Macdonald held various governmental posts in the Legislature, including that of first minister. In 1858, when deadlock threatened the government of united Canada, Macdonald, along with the other ministers, decided to get behind the idea of a federal union of all British North America. When this was achieved in 1867, he became the first Prime Minister of the new Dominion of Canada. Except for a brief period from 1873-1878, Macdonald continued as Prime Minister until his death in 1891.

Sir Georges Étienne Cartier

Cartier was Macdonald's partner in Confederation. He was the leader of the French Canadians in the government of the united Canada in the years preceding 1867, and afterwards he sat in Macdonald's Cabinet as the first Minister of Militia for

Canada. Some historians claim that without Cartier's statesmanship Lower Canada would not have agreed to Confederation, as opinions on the proposal were not unanimous by any means.

Cartier was born at St. Antoine in the county of Verchères, Lower Canada, in 1814. Like Macdonald he became a lawyer and was called to the bar in 1835. Two years later he took part in the Rebellion of Lower Canada and was forced to take refuge in the United States but returned to Canada in 1838.

He entered politics in 1848 when he was elected to the Legislative Assembly. He sat in the Assembly and later in the House of Commons continuously until his death in 1873, representing first Verchères and later Montreal. He became provincial Secretary then Attorney-General for Lower Canada and in 1857 headed that section in the Macdonald-Cartier administration.

In 1858, Cartier became first minister and it was he who led the Canadian delegation that went to England in October, 1858, to start discussions on federal union. Later he played an important part in all three of the conferences at which the practical details of Confederation were worked out.

Cartier is quoted as saying, "In our confederation there will be Catholics and Protestants, English and French, Irish and Scotch, and each group by its efforts and success will add to the prosperity of the Dominion, to the glory of the confederation. We are of different races, not to quarrel, but to work together for the common welfare."

Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley

It was touch-and-go in the Maritime Provinces whether they would enter Confederation. Sir Leonard Tilley was the man chiefly responsible for bringing in New Brunswick. He is also said to be the originator of the idea that Canada be called a dominion.

As the story goes, when the question of a name for the new nation was being considered at the London Conference, Tilley, during his evening reading of the Bible, came across the following verse (Psalm 72:8): "He shall have dominion also from sea to sea, and from the river unto the ends of the earth." The next day he suggested that the name be "Dominion of Canada".

Tilley was born at Gagetown, New Brunswick in 1818. He became a clerk in a Saint John drugstore in 1831, and in 1838 went into business for himself. He became a member of the Legislative Assembly for New Brunswick in 1850, and in 1861 became the government leader.

Tilley was a delegate at the Charlottetown Conference of 1864 when representatives from the Maritime Provinces met to consider a union of their own. After the delegates from the Province of Canada joined them, Tilley got behind the idea of the bigger union of all British North America. Later that same year he attended the Quebec Conference on Confederation.

In 1865 there was a crisis in New Brunswick when Tilley's pro-Confederation government was swept out of office, but another election in 1866 returned it to power.

Tilley was one of the Canadian delegation at the London Conference of 1866, and in 1867 he became Minister of Customs in Macdonald's Cabinet.

Sir Charles Tupper

There can be little doubt that without the efforts of Dr. Charles Tupper (later Sir Charles) Nova Scotia would not have entered Confederation in 1867. Pitted against Tupper in the anti-Confederation movement was the influential Nova Scotia leader, Joseph Howe. But Tupper was both determined and skilful, and he won the battle for Confederation.

Tupper was born at Amherst, Nova Scotia in 1821 and was graduated in medicine from Edinburgh University in 1843. He practised medicine in Amherst for several years.

His political career began in 1855 when he was elected as member of the Legislative Assembly in Nova Scotia. He was Prime Minister of Nova Scotia from 1864-1867.

Tupper believed that union of the three Maritime Provinces would be a step towards the union of all British North America. He went to the Charlottetown Conference with this in mind. There he met Sir John A. Macdonald and a political alliance of many years' standing was begun. Maritime union was not possible so Tupper threw his weight behind the Confederation movement and attended both the Quebec and the London Conferences.

Tupper proved his statesmanship when, after working so hard for Confederation, he refused a post in the first Canadian Cabinet in order that the provincial and religious representation could be fairly apportioned. In 1870 he entered the Cabinet as President of the Council, and thereafter held various posts in the Macdonald Government.

Sir Charles Tupper died in 1915, the last of the Fathers of Confederation.

George Brown

Like Sir John A. Macdonald, George Brown was born in Scotland (1818), but there the resemblance ended. Brown and Macdonald were at the ends of the poles in politics and while they both sat in the Legislative Assembly in the 1850's and 1860's, their dislike of each other was apparent. For ten years they were not on speaking terms. As editor of the *Toronto Globe*, Brown was a powerful political opponent.

Yet both men overcame their personal feelings to form a coalition of Reformers and Liberal-Conservatives in 1864, when it became obvious that the government of the united Province of Canada could not function much longer as it was then set up. Brown, who led the Reformers, agreed to meet with Macdonald, Cartier and Galt, to consider means of solving the constitutional difficulty. The Charlottetown and Quebec Conferences followed, with Brown's active participation.

Once Confederation was achieved, Brown stepped aside again and played no part in the first government of Canada. Without his magnanimous gesture in 1864, it is doubtful if Confederation could have been achieved.

Sir Étienne P. Taché

As Prime Minister of the Liberal-Conservative coalition government in 1864, Sir Étienne P. Taché presided over the deliberations of the crucial Quebec Conference when the basic principles of federal union were worked out.

Taché, at 69, was one of the oldest of the Fathers. He has been described as a "benevolent old chairman" who, with his years of experience and his impartial attitudes, was well fitted for the role of arbiter.

Like Charles Tupper, Étienne Taché was a doctor. He practised medicine in his native parish at St. Thomas, Lower Canada, for many years.

In 1841, Taché entered politics as member of the Legislative Assembly for the county of L'Islet. He became a member of the Baldwin-Lafontaine administration in 1848 and subsequently served as receiver-general for a number of years. He was prime minister from 1856 to 1857 and again in 1864.

It was a great loss when Taché died in the summer of 1865, two years before Confederation became a fact.

Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt

Galt is entitled to a place of honour among the Fathers of Confederation, on two counts. He insisted that Confederation be adopted as the policy of the Cartier-Macdonald administration in 1858 before he would enter the Cabinet. Then, as Minister of Finance in the Province of Canada from 1858 to 1867, he was mainly responsible for the financial terms on which the three original provinces entered Confederation.

Alexander Galt was born in England in 1817 and came to Canada in 1835 as an employee of the British American Land Company. He represented Sherbrooke, Quebec, in the Legislative Assembly for several years and came to be regarded as the leader of the English-speaking members from Canada East. He was one of the first advocates of Confederation and introduced the question in the Legislative Assembly in 1858, thereby precipitating discussion on the proposal.

Galt was the financial expert at all the important Confederation conferences, and he became the first Minister of Finance in the Dominion of Canada.

Thomas D'Arcy McGee

D'Arcy McGee has been called a "silver-tongued orator" and the "prophet of Confederation". Today he is the most quoted of the Fathers of Confederation, with the exception of Sir John A. Macdonald.

McGee was a newspaperman, poet, author and orator. He was born in Ireland in 1825 and emigrated first to the United States, then to Montreal, Lower Canada in 1857. In 1858 he was

elected to the Legislative Assembly. He held various posts in the government in the 1860's, and was a delegate at the Charlottetown and Quebec Conferences.

McGee had been an Irish nationalist and in Canada he turned his nationalistic fervour towards Confederation. By his eloquent writing and speaking he did much to promote the idea of federal union. He said of the future Canada: "I see in the not remote distance, one great nationality, bound, like the shield of Achilles, by the blue rim of ocean. I see it quartered into many communities—each dispensing of its internal affairs—but all bound together by free institutions, free intercourse, and free commerce."

McGee, along with Tupper, stepped aside from the Cabinet in 1867 to make room for someone else. The next year he was assassinated by a Fenian as he was returning home from a late session at the House.

A MUTUAL regard for racial sympathies on both sides, and a proper discharge of our exclusive duty to this land of ours, such is the only ground upon which it is possible for us to meet, so as to work out our national problems. There are here neither masters nor valets; there are neither conquerors nor conquered ones; there are two partners whose partnership was entered into upon fair and well-defined lines.—*Henri Bourassa.*

IT IS Canada's strength that she is the only nation where Latin and Anglo-Celtic peoples live in an equal partnership, and where also millions of men and women from other countries have received the privileges and accepted the duties of a citizen. We have two national languages, two national cultures and this enriches our life as we learn to use each other's speech. But this is not enough. Canada has two languages, she has two minds and two hearts. We must know each other, we must feel with each other. This task to which we are called is not easy. No man of good will dare neglect it.—*Right Hon. Vincent Massey.*



A Country Grows Up

A hundred years is a short time in the life of a country. So Canada, in the late nineties, is still like a young man who has barely reached maturity, but who can look back on past accomplishments with a certain degree of pride, and to the future with confidence in his ability to develop further and to play an increasing part in the affairs of the world.

The Provinces Unite

A major milestone in Canada's development as a nation was Confederation in 1867, when three provinces—Canada* (which became Quebec and Ontario), New Brunswick and Nova Scotia—were united to “form and be one Dominion under the name of Canada.” Although Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland had participated in the discussions leading to Confederation, they did not join the union until 1873 and 1949 respectively.

Manitoba joined in 1870 and British Columbia in 1871, thus making true the motto “From Sea to Sea”. The other western provinces, Alberta and Saskatchewan, became part of Canada in 1905. In the meantime the Yukon had been created a separate territory in 1898 and the Northwest Territories took their present form in 1905. Now the Territories too are looking forward to the time when they will become provinces.

The idea of forming a federation of the British North American provinces had been suggested in the late 1840's. It was not until 1858, however, that it was proposed in the Assembly of the united Canada as a result of a combination of factors—fear of absorption by the United States, difficulties of trade between the

* The province of Canada had been formed from the union of Lower Canada (Quebec) and Upper Canada (Ontario), or, as they were known for a few years, Canada East and Canada West.

colonies, and the political impasse of the union government. Meetings were held in London in the autumn of that year but nothing came of them. The plan was put aside to be revived again in 1864 at the Charlottetown Conference. There the delegates from the provinces considered terms of agreement which were elaborated in greater detail at the Quebec Conference in the autumn of 1864 and in subsequent meetings in London in 1865 and 1866.

The constitution which was to make Canada a nation emerged from these negotiations, and from them, perhaps, stems a characteristic feature of Dominion Day—its lack of great excitement. Confederation does not evoke the exultant memory of a war or a revolution. It calls to mind the well-known picture of men deliberating around a table firmly resolved to create from the separate provinces a nation founded on peace, justice and mutual understanding. Sir Georges Étienne Cartier, who dedicated his prestige as French-Canadian leader to the cause of Confederation, was able to say after it was accomplished in 1867: "The federal pact has been sealed without bloodshed or robbing the poor to benefit the rich. A sense of fairness, justice and some mutual concessions were all that were required. That is the basis of the new constitution."

The Fathers of Confederation, however, did not lack difficulties in building their peaceful enterprise. There were obstacles of geography and communications to overcome, a variety of local interests to reconcile, and differences in language, background and religious beliefs to safeguard.

The Fathers differed among themselves in temperament and political opinions. Some of them favoured a simple legislative union while others wanted the federal system. But they met all these challenges and solved the other difficulties presented by the problems of unity, defence, trade and the economic development of a country whose future they saw with prophetic vision.

It is also worthy of note that the Fathers of Confederation, while conscious of building for the future, did not lose sight of the past. Confederation did not produce a sudden break. It was a transition in which continuity was preserved in harmony with past traditions and institutions. Of special importance was the preservation of representative and responsible government which

political leaders of earlier generations in the British North American provinces had gradually achieved.

Internal autonomy was established by dividing responsibility between the federal and provincial governments so as to safeguard regional ways of life and characteristics. Thus the religious and cultural heritages of the two main groups were preserved. A fundamental principle of the Canadian constitution is, indeed, the sanctioning of the bicultural and bilingual character of the nation through its Anglo-French partnership. The statesmen of 1867 showed a willingness to create without uprooting and to unite without uniformity.

Steps Towards Independence

While Confederation brought unity and a measure of self-government to the new country, there continued to be certain limitations of a colonial nature.

The British Government still controlled Canada's foreign relations; it could still disallow acts passed by the Parliament of Canada; and it alone could amend the Canadian constitution, since it was the British Parliament that had enacted the British North America Act in 1867. In the realm of justice, appeals could still be made from Canadian courts to the Privy Council in Great Britain.

Gradually Canadians succeeded in having these limitations reduced. Some of the important landmarks are as follows.

In negotiating the Treaty of Washington in 1871 dealing with various contentious questions including fisheries and boundary disputes between Canada and the United States, the Canadian Prime Minister, Sir John A. Macdonald, sat on the British delegation.

While Alexander Mackenzie was Prime Minister from 1873-1878, he insisted as a matter of government policy that there should be a Canadian representative on all diplomatic missions involving Canada.

In 1903 the two Canadian representatives on the commission negotiating the Alaska boundary dispute, refused to sign the award and prepared a minority judgment.

During the First World War (1914-1918) there began to appear the first glimmerings of the emerging Commonwealth of

Nations as distinct from the British Empire. At an Imperial War Conference in 1917, a resolution was passed on motion of the Canadian Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, that "any readjustment of relations . . . must be based on the complete recognition of the Dominions as autonomous nations of an Imperial Commonwealth, and must fully recognize their right to a voice in foreign policy and in foreign relations."

For the first time, in 1919, Canada signed a treaty on her own behalf—the Treaty of Versailles following the war.

Finally in 1931, the Statute of Westminster was passed by the British government, giving official recognition to the declaration that the British dominions were "autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united, by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

Although Canada was now recognized as an independent nation, the people did not yet have the legal right to call themselves Canadian citizens. This was achieved in 1947 by the Canadian Citizenship Act. A 1950 amendment introduced the new term "Commonwealth citizen" for the first time. Canadians have the status of Commonwealth citizens and British subjects as well as Canadian citizens.

The last vestiges of colonialism have all but disappeared. Appeals to the Privy Council were abolished in 1949, and in 1952, for the first time, a Canadian, the Right Hon. Vincent Massey—was appointed as Governor General. This precedent was continued in 1959, when another Canadian, Major-General Georges P. Vanier, succeeded Mr. Massey.

In 1953 at the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II, the royal title in Canada gave recognition to the fact that the sovereign is Queen of Canada and "her other realms and territories" instead of "the British Dominions beyond the Seas" as formerly.

Amendments to the British North America Act are not yet wholly vested in the Canadian government. It was agreed in 1949 that those sections relating to Canada as a whole and not to provincial rights, could be amended in Ottawa. Negotiations between the federal and provincial governments are still proceed-

ing in an effort to reach agreement regarding amendments to the other sections of the Act.

A Nation of the World

In international affairs, Canada has also increased in stature. A Canadian delegation participated in the San Francisco conference of 1945, which gave birth to the United Nations. Since then, Canada has taken an active part in the United Nations and its member bodies, in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and in the Commonwealth of Nations.

The *Victoria Daily Colonist* said in an editorial on July 1st, 1961: "Today, poised in a world of vast complexity and struggle, she (Canada) is young, vigorous, pregnant with the promise of great things yet to come, and a nation with a respected place at international council tables. She has won the regard of the world for integrity, good will, and honest intent. While not a major power as such things are currently reckoned she has become a force of value in the cause of amity and global peace."

Warsak Dam, Pakistan, is part of Canada's contribution to the Colombo Plan





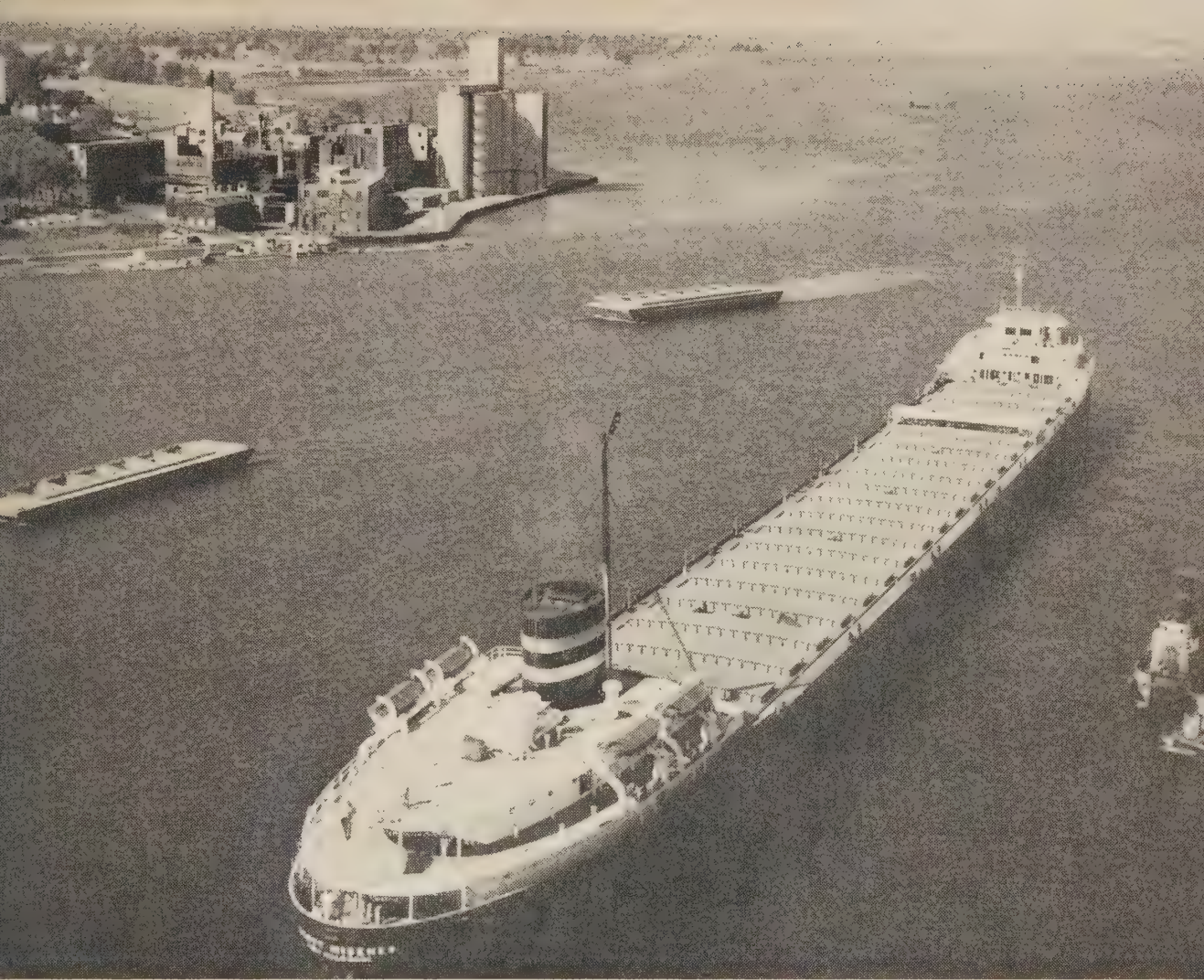
Things Canadians Share in Common

In recent years much has been said about the diversity of the Canadian people—the variety of languages, cultures and traditions that we have inherited. In contrast, a few thoughts are offered here on things Canadians share in common, and which give us a distinctive national character.

A young Canadian of French-speaking origin, studying in Paris, writes: “I had been in Paris about a month when, by chance, I met a fellow Canadian from Vancouver. In spite of the difference in language and background, and the distance between our native provinces of British Columbia and Quebec, we experienced at once a feeling of harmony and an exchange of ideas which was quite different from my conversation with friends of other nationalities such as French or German. My compatriot and I shared more than ideas. We shared an awareness of a common *milieu* which had become part of our personalities, though we had previously been unconscious of it.”

What is this common environment, this heritage that Canadians who meet abroad suddenly become conscious of? It is comprised of many things—the geography and history of our country and the accomplishments of Canadians.

The feeling of space, the awareness of great natural beauty is a part of every Canadian. People who travel abroad discover this on their return, if not before. What Canadian does not take pride in our historic rivers—the St. Lawrence, the Saskatchewan, the Fraser, the Mackenzie, to mention only a few? Or in the



Big freighters can now move from the Lakehead to Montreal via the St. Lawrence Seaway

Great Lakes, beside which most other lakes look puny? Or in our mountains—the Rockies and the Laurentians? Or in the wheat fields of the prairies? Do we ever weary of the brilliance of a Canadian autumn? Who does not feel a special pleasure at the sight of some familiar spot—a mountain, a forest, river or lake—that he knows better than any other and which to him, symbolizes the beauty of Canada?

Canadians are a northern people attuned to climatic extremes and taking for granted the wide open space for expansion, for “room to breathe”. Few of us, indeed, have not spent a holiday by the seaside or on the shores of a lake circled with wooded slopes or towering rocks. Motor trips, camping, summer cottages, summer hotels—these are the holiday objectives of most Canadians. Not everyone swims or sails, nor does everyone skate or

ski in winter, yet the knowledge that these things are within reach is part of our Canadian consciousness.

Closely related to our love for the beauty and expanse of the land, is our pride in the early explorers and pioneers who challenged the vast reaches of forest, rock, plain and water and then set about to build, first a home and then a nation.

We and our forebears created this nation. The fact that our history is comparatively short brings it that much closer to us. Some of us had grandparents who were the first settlers on their land. Others take pride in belonging to families who were among the very first to cross from France in the seventeenth century. The exploring and pioneering tradition is an important part of the Canadian heritage. Moreover, the tremendous urban and industrial development of Canada has taken place within the living memory of all of us.

The spirit of challenge remains and Canadians are pushing forward on many frontiers—geographical, scientific, cultural and spiritual. As yet, however, much of our country is undeveloped. Vast regions of the north await the advance of population and the establishment of modern means of transportation that will make this development possible. All Canadians share in this prospect.

Canadians share also in their pride and admiration of contributions made to the welfare of mankind by our scientists and researchers. In the field of medicine, special mention may be made of Sir Frederick Banting whose discovery of insulin has saved millions of lives; Dr. Wilder Penfield, internationally known specialist in neurology and neurosurgery who founded the Montreal Neurological Institute and was its director for over twenty years; Dr. Hans Selye, head of the Institute of Experimental Medicine and Surgery at the University of Montreal, who has won international recognition for his experiments in stress; and the researchers at the atomic energy plant at Chalk River, Ontario, who placed Canada in the forefront of the fight against cancer with the perfection of the cobalt “bomb”.

We share in the reflected glory of all illustrious fellow Canadians, regardless of the fields in which they make their contributions. We are proud of our artists of international reputation such as pianist Glenn Gould, contralto Maureen Forrester, tenor

Léopold Simoneau, painter Jean-Paul Riopelle, film-maker Norman McLaren, photographer Yousuf Karsh, *le Théâtre du nouveau-monde*, and our three ballet companies. We share in the reputation and prestige of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, our ice hockey teams, the Grey Cup Game, the Calgary Stampede, and the Stratford Shakespearean Festival.

In the realm of history, there are a number of national achievements in which Canadians generally may take much satisfaction. Canada began as a colony—a collection of colonies, to be precise. Our first step towards nationhood came with the struggle for responsible government—in the colony of Nova Scotia and in the two Canadas (Upper and Lower Canada as Ontario and Quebec were then called).

The next major step was Confederation, a union that was accomplished in the face of much internal strife and uncertainty. It was born out of compromise and established a pattern for a bicultural nation that is admired in other parts of the world. Confederation was an act of faith, physically and morally. It was an act of faith to believe that Canada could stretch “from sea to sea”. It was an act of faith to believe that two peoples of different language, religion and traditions could unite and form one nation.

In the years since 1867, the vision of the Fathers of Confederation has been justified, Canada has become a nation, not only in the political sense but, to a large extent, in the cultural sense as well. Our communications, which have been developed in a uniquely Canadian way, have played a large part in fostering national consciousness and unity—our transcontinental railways, the airways, our national broadcasting system and our film industry. The CBC and the National Film Board have both won many international awards and have served as models for other countries wishing to establish similar services.

Through the Farm Radio Forum program, Canadians pioneered in the combined use of radio, printed materials and group discussion in adult education. This project has been the subject of a special study by Unesco, and its techniques have been adapted for use in India and some other countries. Two other Canadian adult education projects have attracted world attention—the Women’s Institutes and the Antigonish Movement.

The Women's Institutes which now have 4,000 branches throughout Canada, were founded in 1897 at Stoney Creek, Ontario by Mrs. Adelaide Hoodless. From Canada the Institutes spread to many other countries and are now affiliated with sister organizations in the Associated Country Women of the World, representing six million rural women of all races, colours and creeds. A Canadian, Mrs. Alfred Watt, was one of the founders of the ACWW and was its first president.

The Antigonish Movement, an adult education program that stemmed from St. Francis Xavier University of Antigonish, Nova Scotia, in the 1930's, attracted attention for its work among the fishermen, miners and farmers of that province. The movement resulted in the formation of many co-operatives and credit unions and its techniques have been employed successfully in several Latin American countries.

Canadians may also be proud that Alphonse Desjardins was the founder of a system of co-operative credit, starting with the first *caisse populaire* (credit union) at Lévis, Quebec in 1900. This was the beginning of the credit union movement in all North America. There are now 25,000 of these co-operative savings-and-loan societies in Canada and the United States, with a total membership of fourteen and a half million people.

Canadians share in the distinction that Canada has achieved in international relations. It was a succession of Canadian political leaders that championed the concept of a "Commonwealth of Nations". As far back as 1902 Sir Wilfrid Laurier, then Prime Minister of Canada, conceived the British Empire as "a galaxy of free nations" bound together by loyalty to the Crown but each enjoying full right to regulate its own affairs. Political differences were not allowed to divert Canadian leaders from the achievement of their common aim—autonomy. Subsequent Prime Ministers, Sir Robert Borden, W. L. Mackenzie King and R. B. Bennett persisted in their determination to win autonomy. It was finally recognized in 1931 with the passing of the Statute of Westminster which confirmed the status of Canada and the other dominions as free and autonomous nations within the Commonwealth and bound together by bonds of common interest and recognition of the Sovereign as Head of the Commonwealth.

It is because the Commonwealth developed as a body of free and independent nations that such countries as India, Pakistan and Ghana were willing to become members of it when they achieved their independence. Thus the Commonwealth is a contribution to world order in which all Canadians can take pride.

When one speaks of Canada's contribution to world peace and security, there come to mind the sacrifices and contributions of Canadians in two World Wars. Such sacrifices and contributions were made on behalf of Canada as a nation, and justify great pride on the part of Canadians generally.

Nor have we failed to play an important role in more recent years. Canada has the confidence of other nations, and enjoys their respect as a country that has no designs upon the territory or possessions of other countries but is, indeed, sympathetic to their aspirations. Canadians have frequently acted as mediators in international disputes. It was Canada that suggested the United Nations Emergency Force when trouble developed between Egypt and Israel. A Canadian, General E. L. M. Burns, became its first commander in November 1956, an assignment which he carried out with distinction for three years until he resigned for service elsewhere.

In other ways, too, Canada has made a constructive contribution to world affairs. She is generally credited with conceiving the idea of NATO (the North Atlantic Treaty Organization). Our part in the Colombo Plan and other technical aid programs has been substantial.

Not only have we assumed a fair share of the cost of such international undertakings, but we have also lent the services of many outstanding Canadians as administrators and advisers. Dr. Brock Chisholm was the first Director-General of the World Health Organization; Dr. Hugh Keenleyside served for some years as Director of Technical Assistance for the United Nations; Dr. Nathan Keyfitz is one of many Canadians who have acted as technical advisers to Asian and African countries. In 1962 Dr. François Cloutier became Director of the World Federation of Mental Health, a non-governmental organization that works with the United Nations and related agencies.

All Canadians share in the honour that has come to Canada through the contributions of these public servants. Similarly we take pride in the role Canada has played as a force for world peace in the international field of diplomacy.

The foregoing has been said, not in the spirit of bragging but to remind ourselves of some of the things Canadians share in common. Much of our heritage, of course, has been handed down to us from other nations and peoples. Our basic freedoms, our democratic way of life, our parliamentary institutions are not of Canadian origin, though we have adapted them to suit our own particular needs and circumstances. Our cultural heritage, too, has been handed down to us from many sources. It has given us a foundation on which to build our own distinctively Canadian art, literature and music, all of which are flourishing today.

Canada is not wholly bilingual but the ideal is there and many Canadians are learning to master the two languages. More and more people recognize that our culture is enriched not only by the diversity of its two major branches but also by the contributions of the many other ethnic groups that form a large part of our population.

In this article we have been concerned about things that are peculiarly Canadian and in which Canadians take pride. The list is neither comprehensive nor complete. Any reader will be able to add to it.

We become aware of ourselves as Canadians by sharing things in common, things that are distinctive, that belong to us alone. All of us, either by our own contributions, or by our recognition and understanding of the achievements of others, support the development of a national character that distinguishes Canadians from other peoples.

DID YOU KNOW THAT

The first person to reach the Pacific Ocean by overland route across the mountains was Alexander Mackenzie in 1793 ?

The first vessel to cross the Atlantic entirely under steam was the Royal William, built at Quebec in 1831 ?



Parliament Buildings, Symbol of Canada

It would be a rare Canadian indeed who was not familiar with the sight of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa. The picture of the Centre Block, with the Peace Tower stretching high above the roof-tops, with the conical spire of the Parliamentary Library etched against the sky, is well known to everyone.

The green expanse of lawn with its circular drive flanked by the East and West Blocks, and artistically landscaped in front of the main building, has become the focal point of national ceremonies such as the annual Dominion Day celebration, the public welcome for the Queen and other visiting heads of state, and the ceremonial drive of the Governor General at the opening of Parliament. It is there too that the colourful changing-of-the-guard ceremony takes place daily during the summer months.

How Ottawa was Chosen

When Canada became a British province in 1759 the seat of government was, of course, Quebec. Over the next three decades, however, the population continued to extend westward into the regions of the Upper St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes. By the Constitutional Act of 1791, Canada was divided into two provinces, Upper and Lower Canada, each with a capital of its own. Quebec remained the seat of government of Lower Canada while Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake), and later York (Toronto) became the capital of Upper Canada.

After the Act of Union in 1840 the capital of the united province of Canada was changed with disturbing frequency owing to various difficulties that arose. Kingston, Toronto, Montreal and Quebec each had the honour in turn. This was, naturally, a highly unsatisfactory situation for all concerned, and it was agreed

that a permanent site must be chosen. Each of the four cities had ambitions for a brilliant future as the capital.

For some time the citizens of Bytown (Ottawa) had entertained ideas that their town might be made the capital.

In the 1850's Bytown had a population of about 6,000 but it had certain advantages not enjoyed by the other cities. It was on the border between the two provinces; it had hitherto not participated in the jealous competition among the other cities; and it had a magnificent site on a hill overlooking the Ottawa River and commanding a view of the surrounding countryside for many miles. Moreover its people included both French and British.

In 1857, the Governor General, Sir Edmund Head, and Lady Head paid a visit to Ottawa and were so impressed by the natural beauty of the place that Lady Head drew it to the attention of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria. In January 1858, the Governor General was informed that the Queen had chosen Ottawa to be the capital of Canada. Her choice was subsequently approved by the Legislature in 1859.

The First Parliament Building

Plans for the construction of a Parliament Building and the East and West Blocks got under way in the summer of 1859. The corner stone of the main Parliament Building was laid by the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII) on September 1, 1860. By the fall of 1865 the government offices were occupied in the new buildings. The Legislature met in Ottawa for the first time on June 8, 1866. It is interesting to note that the Parliament Building was thus first occupied by the Legislature of the province of Canada (now Quebec and Ontario). The first Parliament of the new Dominion of Canada met in November 1867 following Confederation under the terms of the British North America Act.

The new buildings were considered very beautiful. A distinguished American visitor, the writer Charles Dudley Warner, is quoted as saying, "The Parliament House and Departmental Buildings, on three sides of a square, are exceedingly effective in colour and the perfection of Gothic details especially in the

noble towers. There are few groups of buildings anywhere so pleasing to the eye, or that appeal more strongly to one's sense of dignity and beauty."

On the evening of February 3, 1916, fire broke out in the Parliament Building while the House was in session. The fire started in the reading room and quickly spread to the entire building. When it was seen that the building was doomed, firemen concentrated their efforts on saving the library. The librarian on duty at the time of the outbreak, assisted by a messenger, had been able to close the iron doors which cut off the library from the rest of the building. This action, coupled with the strenuous efforts of the Ottawa Fire Brigade resulted in the library suffering only minor damage from water.

Seven people lost their lives in the fire, two of whom were ladies who had been guests in the Speaker's chambers at the time of the outbreak. In spite of an exhaustive inquiry by a Royal Commission, the cause of the fire is a mystery to this day.

For the next four years Parliament met in the National Museum. Meanwhile plans were made for the reconstruction of the Parliament Building. In September 1916 a contract was let to the firm of Peter Lyall and Sons of Montreal. The Chief Architect was Dr. John A. Pearson of Toronto.

The New Parliament Building

The Parliament Building of today resembles the original building in general design but is considerably larger with its six stories and a total floor space exceeding four acres. The exterior walls are of sandstone from the Nepean quarries near Ottawa. Many of the interior walls are built of Tyndall limestone from Manitoba.

The commanding feature of the building is the Peace Tower which reaches a height of about 300 feet. The base of the tower serves as the entrance to the Parliament Building. The coats-of-arms of the provinces are carved in the stone of the archway.

The Peace Tower contains the Memorial Chamber with the Altar of Sacrifice upon which are displayed the Books of Remembrance. The Books contain the names of 66,651 Canadians who lost their lives in the First World War, and a further 44,895 who



died in the Second World War. So as to keep ever fresh the memory of those who died, the pages of the Books of Remembrance are turned regularly so that the same pages are displayed on the same date each year.

Above the Memorial Chamber is a carillon of fifty-three bells, the largest weighing over ten tons. The carillon is played on all state occasions, while the carillonneur gives regular concerts throughout the summer months. Above the carillon is the well-known Peace Tower clock which, like its famous counterpart Big Ben in London, booms out the four notes of the Westminster chimes to mark the quarter hours. When Parliament is in session a light shines at night from the top of the flagpole on the tower.

Inside the main entrance to the building is Confederation Hall which is dominated by a great column of stone and graceful arched ribs rising to the ceiling from the walls around. Carved arches supported by slender black marble pillars feature the coats-of-arms of Canada and the provinces.

Beyond the Hall lies the Court of Honour leading to the library. On the walls of the Court of Honour are two memorials carved in stone. The one on the west wall is in remembrance of the nurses who gave their lives in the First World War. It was executed by the Hamilton sculptor, George W. Hill. The other on the opposite wall commemorates sixty years of Confederation. This memorial was the work of the Canadian sculptor-physician, Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, and was presented by Canadians living in the United States.

The Two Chambers

The main features of the Building are, of course, the two Chambers—the Senate Chamber and the House of Commons.

The Senate Chamber is a rectangular room with a gallery at each end. The walls of the Chamber are panelled in white oak, while the ceiling is made of glass sections outlined in gold leaf, each section bearing the emblem of a country from which came a segment of the Canadian population. The floor is covered with red carpet, as in the House of Lords at Westminster, which gives rise to the name “the Red Chamber” when referring to the Senate. There are 102 Senators who occupy desks on the floor of the Chamber when Parliament is in session.

Eight outstanding paintings adorn the walls of the Senate Chamber. They depict scenes and incidents in which Canadians played a part in the First World War.

The House of Commons is also rectangular in shape with deep galleries at each end and narrow ones along the sides. The floor of the House provides desks for 265 Members of Parliament. In the centre of the House is a broad aisle running from the entrance to the Speaker's chair which is situated on a raised dais.

When parliament is in session, the Clerk of the House is seated at a large table upon which rests the mace, the symbol of authority. Also seated on the floor of the House are the Sergeant-at-Arms who is responsible for maintaining order, and Hansard reporters who are responsible for keeping a verbatim record of proceedings in the House. A special Press Gallery is situated directly behind the Speaker.

The doors of the Chamber, which is carpeted in green, are made of Canadian white oak finished in gold. An interesting feature of the Chamber is the ceiling which is made of Irish linen that was hand-painted after it was hung in place.

In addition to the two Chambers there are reading rooms for both the Senate and the House of Commons, a Parliamentary restaurant, the Speakers' Chambers, and offices for the Prime Minister, the Leaders of the Opposition (Senate and House of Commons), cabinet ministers and members of both Houses. A number of committee rooms are also available for the use of parliamentary committees that meet frequently when Parliament is in session. The most famous of these are the Senate and Commons Railway Committee Rooms which are so named to indicate the main function for which they were intended. These two rooms are used frequently by parliamentary committees and occasionally by visiting delegations.

The Library

The Library of Parliament is the only part of the original main Parliament Building that still stands. It is circular in form with a diameter of about 140 feet. From the centre of the floor to the peak of the roof the height is 132 feet. The floor is a

mosaic of oak, cherry and walnut, while the surrounding galleries look down upon a statue of Queen Victoria in marble which adorns the centre. At the time of Confederation the library contained some 55,000 volumes; today there are over 200,000. A series of fires has threatened the library from time to time, the latest being in 1952. The building, which is said to be one of the finest examples of Gothic adaptation in Canada, has now been completely restored. It is one of Canada's most treasured architectural landmarks.

On either side of the main Parliament Building or Centre Block are the original East and West Blocks which, together with the library, were preserved from the 1916 fire.

The Prime Minister's office is in the East Block, as well as the offices of the Privy Council and the Department of External Affairs. The West Block is being renovated to provide office accommodation, meeting-rooms and a cafeteria for Members of Parliament.

Symbol of Canada

The Parliament Buildings stand as the centre of government in Canada and the symbol of our nationhood. Here the ancient ceremonies and traditions of our parliamentary form of government are kept alive. Here, the representatives of the people gather to enact legislation and to conduct the business of the country.

What Canadian does not take pride in this imposing edifice on Parliament Hill which, with its clean-cut lines and aspiring tower, symbolizes the spirit of Canada?

DEAR, most justly dear to every land beneath the sun are the children born in her bosom, and nursed upon her breast; but when the man of another country, wherever born, speaking whatever speech, holding whatever creed, seeks out a country to serve and honour and cleave to in weal or in woe,—when he heaves up the anchor of his heart from its old moorings, and lays at the feet of the mistress of his choice, his new country, all the hopes of his ripe manhood, he establishes by such devotion a claim to consideration not second even to that of the children of the soil.

—*Thomas d'Arcy McGee.*



Films for Dominion Day

Inquiries about these films or others suitable for Dominion Day programs may be made to community and provincial film libraries, regional offices of the National Film Board, or the Canadian Film Institute, 1726 Carling Avenue, Ottawa.

BEAUTY OF THE COUNTRY

Down North, produced by the National Film Board of Canada for the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, 1959. Colour or b & w, 30 mins.

Recent sub-Arctic developments in the District of Mackenzie are shown in this film. Modern technology, new roads and new methods of winter transport are opening up new possibilities.

Four Seasons, produced by Crawley Films for the National Film Board of Canada, revised 1947. Colour or b & w, 33 mins.

A variety of scenes picturing the colourful pageantry of the months, build up a cumulative impression of the beautiful Gatineau Park region of the Laurentian Mountains.

Ottawa, Canada's Capital. National Film Board of Canada, 1958. Colour or b & w, 14 mins.

A picture of Ottawa in tulip time and of the beauty spots in and around the city.

Trans-Canada Summer. National Film Board of Canada, 1958. Colour or b & w, 58 mins.

An intimate coast-to-coast portrait of Canada as it might be seen from the Trans-Canada Highway and some of its branch roads during the height of summer.

LIFE OF THE PEOPLE

Arctic Outpost. National Film Board of Canada, 1960. Colour or b & w, 21 mins.

An introduction to life in Pangnirtung, a tiny white settlement on a windswept fiord of the eastern Arctic.

Canadian Profile. National Film Board of Canada, 1956. b & w, 53 mins.

An informal film portrait of the people of Canada, beginning with the fishermen of Newfoundland and ending with the gigantic Kitimat project on the west coast.

The Canadians. National Film Board of Canada, 1959. b & w, 21 mins.

A picture of life in Canada today showing Canada's evolution as a nation and the contributions of people from other lands to her cultural and economic development.

Carnival in Quebec. National Film Board of Canada, 1956. Colour or b & w, 12 mins.

Quebec City's carnival in a gleaming winter setting—snow sculpture, pageants, parades, sports events, folk dancing and fireworks.

Corral. National Film Board of Canada, 1954. b & w, 12 mins.

Movement and music combine to tell a story without words, of a cowboy roping and riding a high-spirited, half-broken horse in the foothills of Alberta.

Family Tree. National Film Board of Canada, 1949. Colour or b & w, 15 mins.

An animated cartoon that tells the story of the settlement of Canada from the arrival of Jacques Cartier, through the French and British colonial periods and up to recent times.

Fishermen of Pubnico. National Film Board of Canada, 1956. b & w, 11 mins.

How the people in the nine fishing villages of Pubnico, Nova Scotia, extract a living from the sea.

The Newcomers, produced by the National Film Board of Canada for the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, 1953. b & w, 27 mins.

This film shows how the talents and skills of people from many countries have contributed to the economic and artistic life of Canada.

No Longer Vanishing, produced by the National Film Board of Canada for the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, 1955. Colour or b & w, 28 mins.

The present status of Canada's Indian population and the trend towards a more active part in the conduct of Indian affairs, is shown in this film. Many individual Indians who are making important contributions to Canadian life are introduced.

Vote for Michalski, produced by the National Film Board of Canada for the Citizenship Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, 1961. b & w, 35 mins.

A warm and appealing portrayal of immigrants and the problems they face on the road to citizenship.

OUR COLOURFUL PAST

Between Two Wars. National Film Board of Canada, 1960. b & w, 3 parts of 30 mins. each.

These films revive the eventful, memorable years between the two World Wars.

The Good Bright Days covers the period 1919-1927, reviving pictures of the Prince of Wales, Rudolph Valentino, the Charleston craze and other memories of the period.

Sunshine and Eclipse, 1927-1934—a confident and prosperous Canada experiences the crash of 1929.

Twilight of an Era, reviews the pre-war period, 1934-1939.

City of Gold. National Film Board of Canada, 1957. b & w, 22 mins.

A nostalgic recollection of the Yukon gold rush and of Dawson in those days. Old photographs, scenes recaptured on film, music and commentary combine to make a delightful, prize-winning film.

The Jolifou Inn. Canadian Artists Series. National Film Board of Canada, 1955. Colour or b & w, 11 mins.

Canada of a hundred years ago, seen through the paintings of Cornelius Krieghoff, celebrated early Canadian artist and adventurer whose work is a colourful record of French-Canadian life in the mid-19th century.

The Quality of a Nation, produced by Crawley Films, sponsored by E.B. Eddy Co., for the Canadian Centenary Council. Distributed by the Canadian Film Institute, 1726 Carling Avenue, Ottawa. 1962. Colour, 30 mins.

Designed to stimulate interest in local projects for the observance of Canada's centennial, this film reviews the dreams of the Fathers of Confederation and shows examples of what has already been done in the various provinces to commemorate historical events.

Romance of Transportation in Canada. Canada Carries On Series. National Film Board of Canada, 1952. Colour or b & w, 11 mins.

A highly amusing film in which animated figures, commentary and music form a sprightly account of the development of transportation viewed as an essential part of Canada's history.

Royal River. National Film Board of Canada, 1959. Colour or b & w, 30 mins.

The picturesque St. Lawrence, a river of history, welcomes Queen Elizabeth en route to the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

The Sceptre and the Mace. National Film Board of Canada, 1957. Colour or b & w, 30 mins.

This film commemorates the 1957 visit to Canada of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip. The opening of the Canadian Parliament by the Queen is placed in its historical perspective as a link with centuries of constitutional development.

Women on the March. National Film Board of Canada, 1958. b & w, 60 mins.

The story of women's struggle for equal rights with men, particularly in England, the United States and Canada is depicted in this lively film, which includes extracts from contemporary films of the 1890's and later. In two parts, the first dealing with the fight for the franchise and the second with the status of women today.

OUR STATESMEN

Georges P. Vanier—Soldier, Diplomat, Governor General. National Film Board of Canada, 1960. b & w, 30 mins.

A film profile of the Governor General, viewed against a background of events in which he played a prominent part—his military service in two world wars, his diplomatic service and his investiture as Governor General of Canada.

Joseph Howe, the Tribune of Nova Scotia. National Film Board of Canada, 1961. b & w, 32 mins.

A story of the challenge of one man against the entrenched authority of colonial rulers in the 1830's.

Lord Durham. National Film Board of Canada, 1960. b & w, 29 mins.

A re-enactment of a crucial time in the life of Lord Durham, whose famous Report opened the way for self-government in Canada.

Lord Elgin, Voice of the People. National Film Board of Canada, 1959. b & w, 30 mins.

A Governor General, who at the crossroads of Canada's political growth, stood by the principle of responsible government for Canada.

Louis-Joseph Papineau, the Demi-God. National Film Board of Canada, 1961. b & w, 28 mins.

A stirring picture of early Quebec when Papineau represented the voice of the people in the struggle for responsible government.

Robert Baldwin, a Matter of Principle. National Film Board of Canada, 1960. b & w, 33 mins.

In a stirring reconstruction of the Upper Canadian Rebellion of 1837, one sees the predicament of Robert Baldwin, the reform leader, who, in the midst of armed revolt, withdrew to fight a lonely battle with himself.

William Lyon Mackenzie, a Friend to His Country. National Film Board of Canada, 1961. b & w, 29 mins.

The leader of the Upper Canadian Rebellion of 1837, who championed the cause of responsible government.

Beyond me in the fields the sun
Soaks in the grass and hath his will;
I count the marguerites one by one;
Even the buttercups are still.
On the brook yonder not a breath
Disturbs the spider or the midge.
The water-bugs draw close beneath
The cool gloom of the bridge.

Where the far elm-tree shadows flood
Dark patches in the burning grass,
The cows, each with her peaceful cud,
Lie waiting for the heat to pass.
From somewhere on the slope near by
Into the pale depth of the noon
A wandering thrush slides leisurely
His thin revolving tune.

—From *HEAT* by Archibald Lampman.

CITIZENSHIP BRANCH REGIONAL OFFICES

Western Region

VANCOUVER, B.C.
326 Howe Street

SASKATOON, SASK.
Room 306,
London Building

EDMONTON, ALBERTA
10534-100 "A" Street

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
Dominion Public Bldg.

Central Region

TORONTO, ONTARIO
1200 Bay Street

LONDON, ONTARIO
120 Quèens Avenue

HAMILTON, ONTARIO
150 Main Street West

SUDBURY, ONTARIO
Room 325,
Federal Building

Eastern Region

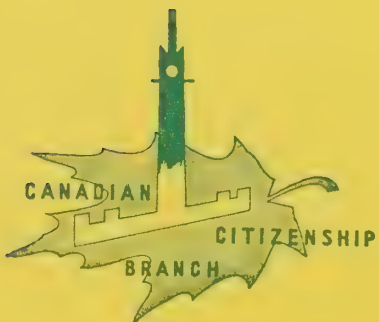
MONTREAL, QUEBEC
305 Dorchester Street
West
Suite 1025

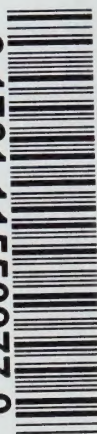
QUEBEC, QUEBEC
Palais Montcalm,
Room 24 "B",
St. Jean Street

MONCTON, N.B.
128 Highfield Street

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1962

Cat. No. Ci 51-2362





3 1761 11550977 0